

IN MEMORIAM

CHARLES LYTLE LAMBERTON

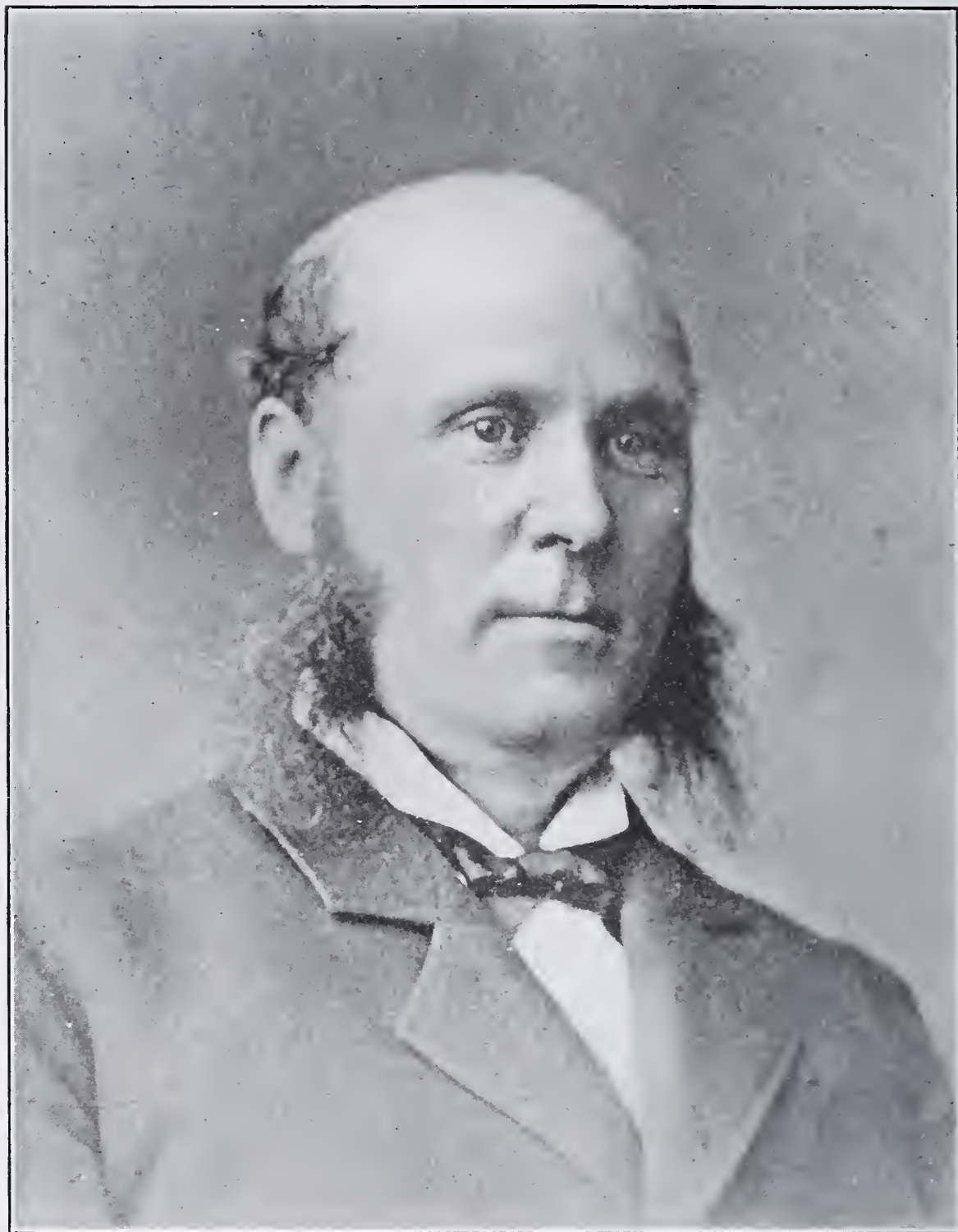
BY

JAMES M. LAMBERTON, Esq.



HAMILTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

1911



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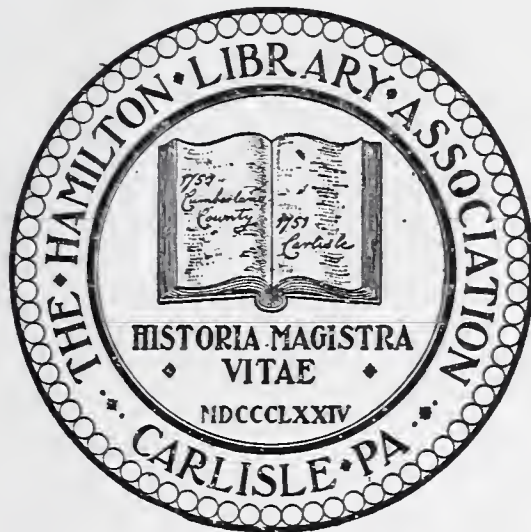
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Paper read before the Historical Section
of the
Hamilton Library Association, Carlisle, Pa.
March 24, 1911

BY

JAMES M. LAMBERTON, Esq.



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As a historical setting it has seemed proper to give the following account of the meeting from the local press:

J. M. LAMBERTON TELLS OF CHARLES LYTLE LAMBERTON

MEMORIAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

HISTORY OF THE LAMBERTON FAMILY, CARLISLE—CHARLES L. LAM-
BERTON, TOWN'S BENEFACTOR AND HIS GIFTS—CITIZEN,
LAWYER, SENATOR, STATESMAN, PATRIOT

James M. Lamberton, Esq., the able and well known Harrisburg lawyer, delivered the Charles Lytle Lamberton memorial address before the Hamilton Library Association, on Friday evening, and gave Carlisle a complete history of the man who has left Carlisle the largest and best gift which has yet come to the municipality.

On this occasion the meeting was held in the Court House, and the scene presented was remarkable in many respects. Prof. Charles F. Himes, president of the Historical Society, presided. The large audience was representative of the town. The borough and school authorities were in attendance, on the right of the speaker were grouped the Carlisle high schools while before him was a large assemblage of professional men and citizens—as if the town had resolved itself into a committee of the whole to hear what the distinguished guest would say concerning the town's son and benefactor.

James M. Lamberton, the speaker of the evening, is a nephew of Charles L. Lamberton, deceased, and also is a nephew of Rear Admiral Benj. P. Lamberton and Mrs. Mary J. L. Paulding, and Miss Annie G. Lamberton, of Carlisle. He was a classmate of President Taft, at Yale University, and is thoroughly familiar with the history of the Lamberton family and the part it has played in the affairs of the state and nation.

Dr. Charles F. Himes, of Carlisle, in opening the meeting stated; that the historical papers on the program of the Hamilton Library Association are usually read in the Hall of the Library building. But the directors, recognizing that this was no ordinary meeting, transferred it to this place. It is not simply a paper that is to be read this evening, but a tribute to be paid to the memory of one who has munificently remembered our town, in which tribute all citizens would wish to participate. He assured the speaker that he had before him not only a large but a highly representative Carlisle audience. The Borough Authorities, the School Board, the teachers and pupils of the High School, professional men and citizens of every occupation. He spoke in the highest terms of the character of the bequest. It was not simply money carelessly tossed, as it were, to the Borough, but it was a gift accompanied by the donor with his best, his most affectionate thought. He planned wisely for its use, and our tribute is one of most affectionate regard.


As the representative of the Hamilton Library Association he asked the privilege of referring more particularly to what might be called the minor bequest of \$2500, to provide prizes to be given annually for the two best essays by pupils of the High School on topics of local history. The prominent citizens to whom was entrusted the organization of the Hamilton Library Association had incorporated in its charter, as one of the purposes of that organization: "The elucidation and preservation of the history" of our county. Under the trend given it then, the Association has done much in that direction. It is now recognized, officially, as the Historical Society of the County. It has always been alert in looking up, and quietly securing for preservation here, anything of local historical interest. Its files of early newspapers and local publications alone would justify its existence, and are invaluable as sources of information in regard to our local history. The collection of articles contains many of such general interest that they too, would have gone to enrich the collections at other places. In fact, the building, ample and well planned at

the beginning, is about outgrown, and does not fairly represent the greater Carlisle of today. It will be taxed to its utmost capacity in the next few months by those searching for data for those prize essays on local history. With all this, he said, he did not think anyone would recall an appeal to citizens of the borough collectively or individually, for money to aid in the work. It was needless to say that there could be no thought of doing so on such an occasion as this. The statements were made only to emphasize another, that he desired to make in regard to that little bequest, namely, that had four-fold the amount of that bequest been given to the Hamilton Library Association, he could think of no way in which it could have been made to accomplish in its hands, to as great a degree, the purposes of the Association.

There is in that endorsement, by such a man, of the study of local history as promotive of good citizenship, that is not simply an encouragement to every worker in that field, but an endorsement that can not but have its influence upon the great public. But above all, he said, it is an endorsement that will appeal and act as a stimulus to the brightest youth of the town, that can not be overestimated; for it is not the evanescent appeal of an eloquent period in an oration, but it is a continually recurring endorsement, year after year, and an appeal that will never intermit, and that has in it more of substance than mere words.

In introducing the speaker, James M. Lamberton, Dr. Himes said: "We are fortunate in having with us a man who knew Charles L. Lamberton, a man who had an affectionate regard for him, a man who will speak from his heart and from a knowledge of him."

Mr. Lamberton prefaced his address with a few reminiscences of Carlisle in his boyhood days, then proceeded in a most interesting manner for a period of forty minutes. At the close, on motion of John M. Rhey, Esq., seconded by Supt. J. Wagner, a vote of thanks was tendered him, and announcement was made that the address will be printed in pamphlet form for future use.



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IN MEMORIAM
CHARLES LYTLE LAMBERTON.

Charles Lytle Lamberton was born on Sunday, January 4th, 1829, at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he spent his boyhood and youth, and received his education.

He was the sixth son and eighth child of Major Robert Lamberton and Mary Harkness, his wife. Major Lamberton served in the War of 1812 with Great Britain, and was a merchant and the Postmaster of Carlisle from 1808 to 1841, dying there on August 9th, 1852; his wife was the daughter of William Harkness and Priscilla Lytle, his wife, and was a woman of unusual ability, energy and judgment, and of the highest Christian character, and died at Carlisle, on December 28th, 1880, in her ninetieth year.

Mr. Lamberton's paternal grandfather, General James Lamberton, who was born near Londonderry, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, landed at Philadelphia, on September 20th, 1783, and was for years a leading citizen of Cumberland County, his duel with John Duncan, on June 22nd, 1793, being a noteworthy incident in the history of the County.

Mr. Lamberton's maternal grandfather, William Harkness, entered the Colonial service, and served as ensign in the French and Indian War and in the Revolutionary War, and was present at a number of engagements, Brandywine and Germantown being included.

Mr. Lamberton had six brothers, all of whom he survived: James Finlay Lamberton, a former prothonotary of

Cumberland County, and the father of Admiral Benjamin P. Lamberton, U.S.N., retired; Colonel William Harkness Lamberton, a member of the Bar of Venango County, Pennsylvania; the Honorable Robert Alexander Lamberton, LL. D., for years one of the leaders of the Bar of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, afterwards President of Lehigh University, and the father of the writer; Alfred John Lamberton, a prominent merchant of western Minnesota; Henry Wilson Lamberton, a banker of Winona, Minnesota, and one of the leading business men of that part of the State; and Robert Christopher Lamberton, who died very young.

Mr. Lamberton had four sisters: Priscilla Lytle and Jane, both of whom died many years ago; and Mrs. Mary Jane Lamberton Paulding, widow of the late Colonel Edmund L. Paulding, and Annie Graham Lamberton, both of whom survive him, and reside in the family homestead in Carlisle.

The family name of Lamberton is of pure Scottish origin, and, like the ancient surnames of Scotland, was territorial in its origin, being derived from the settlement in early times, of a Saxon named Lambert, whose "tun" or town it became. The name arose about the time of the Norman Conquest (1066). The most famous of the name in ancient times was William de Lamberton, Bishop of St. Andrews in Scotland, and the friend of King Robert Bruce, at whose coronation he assisted.

When Mr. Lamberton was nineteen years old, he began to study law under the direction of his brother Robert, and, on his motion, was admitted at Harrisburg, August 20th, 1850, to the Bar of Dauphin County, being admitted to practice in the Courts of Cumberland County on April 14th, 1851. After his admission in 1850, he did not at once apply himself to his profession, because of the death about that time of an uncle, William Harkness, with whom he had been living and who left a large estate to be settled;

and Mr. Lamberton spent the larger part of a year assisting the administrator, Robert Bryson, who was his kinsman, in settling up the estate; so that it was not until the summer of 1851, that he turned his attention to legal pursuits.

In the fall of that year, accepting inducements held out to him, he removed to Brookville, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, where he associated himself in the practice of the law with the Honorable Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, Pennsylvania, who had been a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1838, and later was a member of Congress, Attorney General of Pennsylvania and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873. To the wise counsels, good influences and professional training of this able and distinguished lawyer, Mr. Lamberton believed himself indebted for much of his success at the Bar and prosperity in life.

Mr. Lamberton's first jury case was *Cuddy vs. Eldred Township*, a case of negligence against the supervisors for non-repair of roads, and he secured a verdict for his client, although the opposing counsel was Isaac G. Gordon, afterwards Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

In the winter of 1851 and 1852, without any solicitation, or even previous knowledge on his part, Governor Bigler appointed him on his staff, commissioning him as a lieutenant-colonel.

In the summer of 1853, he was offered a legal partnership by the Honorable James Campbell, of Clarion, Pennsylvania, who later became the President Judge of that District; and, believing Clarion County offered a better field for success, he accepted the offer, and removed that summer to Clarion, where his firm took a leading and influential position, securing a large and lucrative practice, extending over the Counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Armstrong, Venango and Forest.

For the next seven years, he devoted himself to his profession assiduously, at the same time being a diligent reader of history and English literature.

He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on October 26th, 1857, at Pittsburgh.

A member of the Democratic party, he periodically took an interest in his party's affairs, but not at the expense of his profession.

In 1856, he was elected a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, which favored the nomination of James Buchanan, and for the first time sent a united delegation from Pennsylvania to a National Convention, and he subsequently became a member of the Democratic State Committee, the chairman of which was Colonel John W. Forney, who made his famous campaign, carrying Pennsylvania for Buchanan.

Mr. Lamberton sympathized with the friends of Stephen A. Douglass in his effort to prevent the introduction of slavery into the Territories; and, after the adjournment in 1860 of the Charleston Convention, which gave Judge Douglass a majority vote (two-thirds being necessary to nominate under the Democratic rule), he called meetings and took the stump in behalf of instructing the delegates from his District to the National Convention, to vote for Douglass at its adjourned meeting in Baltimore.

After the election of Abraham Lincoln, on November 6th, 1860, the cotton States determined to secede, South Carolina going first on December 20th; and by February 1st, 1861, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas had followed, and on February 9th, at Montgomery, Alabama, Jefferson Davis was elected President of the Southern Confederacy.

In such an exigency, a number of the leading citizens united in a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, asking that a Democratic State Convention be called in the interest of a peaceable adjustment of the

momentous questions dividing the country. Such a call was issued for a convention to be held at Harrisburg on February 21st, 1861, to be composed of twice as many delegates as there were Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, the intention being to voice the unanimous sentiment of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in favor of the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, by peaceable measures of compromise before the final resort to arms.

Mr. Lamberton was a delegate from Clarion, and was appointed a member of the committee to proceed to Washington, to deliver a copy of the resolutions and proceedings to the President of the United States, to the Vice President, to the Senators and Members of Congress from Pennsylvania, and to the several members of the "Peace Conference," then in session.

Among Mr. Lamberton's papers, the following account, in his handwriting, of the Convention and the visit of the Committee to Washington, was found, and it is of such interest that it may well be given here:

"The Convention *inter alia* adopted the following resolutions:

"That the resolutions presented in the Senate of the United States by the venerable Senator from Kentucky and known as the Crittenden Compromise, presented a satisfactory basis for the adjustment of our difficulties; the measures therein specified were wise, just and reasonable, and calculated to end the present deplorable agitation and prevent forever its recurrence. That plan or something similar was commended to all patriots, men of business, working men, political parties and to the people everywhere.

"They called upon all who loved their whole country and desired to preserve it, to rally to such plan of compromise, and carry it through. They asserted that the government of the United States, although limited in its

authority to the subjects enumerated in the Federal Constitution, possessed within those limits supreme authority, and had the usual and necessary power for preserving itself and enforcing its laws. That the Union of States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors, is sanctioned by the experience of our whole political existence, and has secured to us unexampled prosperity at home and respect abroad, and that the Democratic party would cling to it as the last hope of Freedom, and as the great experiment in self-government, which is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.

“On the 22nd day of February, Mr. Lincoln, the President-elect, had addressed a large audience in the public square at Harrisburg, *en route* to Washington.

“On the morning of the 23d, the Committee proceeded also to Washington. At the station in Baltimore, they met a large crowd awaiting to see Mr. Lincoln, but it was soon known that he had already passed through Baltimore on his famous ride to Washington *via* Philadelphia.

“By appointment that evening the Committee were accorded an interview with President Buchanan at the White House. Mr. Buchanan received them in the East Room, the doorways being graced by the presence of Miss Harriet Lane and other ladies of the household. Judge [Ex-Chief Justice] Lewis delivered the resolutions and proceedings of the Convention, prefacing the act with a short speech.

“Mr. Buchanan replied. He was solemn and impressive, and desponding in tone and manner. He shook nervously, and seemed to be laboring under the weight of some additional sorrow, which the Committee learned afterwards was the surrender of a portion of the Federal army in Texas by General Twiggs.

“The Committee also visited Vice President Breckenridge, at which time he made the unexpected and startling announcement that there was no hope of preserving the

Union; that the Southern States had already determined to withdraw finally from the Union, and that he hoped it might be done peaceably.

“One of the Committee (C. L. L.) said he lived on the headwaters of the Allegheny (one of the tributaries of the Ohio), and that the people there were going to follow those waters unimpeded to the Gulf, if they had to fight for it. He replied that it was not intended to place any embargo on free navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi.

“They also called upon Senator Crittenden. He seemed despondent and broken hearted; said that it had been his intention to go abroad and to travel in foreign lands, but that he could not bear now to go, and have people ask him how the Union of his country came to be broken up.

“Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Hon. Jeremiah S. Black of the Cabinet, were also visited by the Committee, and at a formal meeting of the Committee, upon resolution offered by Mr. Lamberton, ably seconded by Judge Lewis, who said he had been a supporter of Mr. Breckenridge for President, the Committee decided to call upon Stephen A. Douglass. The evening of the day after the call upon the President was mutually set apart.

“The entire committee attended and were received by Judge Douglass in his spacious picture gallery. He was personally the most magnetic man of his time; and his speech on that occasion was most impressive and earnest. He declared that every effort should be made by peaceable measures and methods to preserve the Union, but in any event all efforts should be put forth to maintain its entire integrity.

“He seemed on the occasion to outline the wise and patriotic course he afterwards adopted. He was personally presented to each member of the Committee, was

genial, cordial, outspoken and interesting in all he said. The Committee were pleased with their interview."

Mr. Lamberton closes his account as follows: "Every close observer on the Committee at this time saw that the era of compromise had passed and the beginning of the end had come."

On April 14th, 1861, Fort Sumter was surrendered by Major Anderson to General Beauregard, and the next day President Lincoln issued his proclamation, declaring a number of the States of the Union in rebellion, and calling upon the States which had not seceded for seventy-five thousand men.

On the receipt of the news in the town of Clarion, a private meeting was held at the law office of Campbell & Lamberton, to consult what was best to be done. At the instance of Mr. Lamberton, a public meeting was called at once, and he prepared the resolutions which were adopted, and addressed the meeting, taking the ground that the time for enlisting men to sustain the Federal Government had come, and moved that a permanent committee on enlistment be appointed, which was agreed to, and he was placed at its head. He and others held meetings in different parts of Clarion County, addressing the people in favor of enlisting troops to sustain the supremacy of the Federal laws. Before long, a company from the hardy lumbermen of the Clarion River was ready to march under Captain William Lemon, it having been organized and accompanied to the camp at Pittsburgh by Mr. Lamberton. This was the first company recruited in the upper Allegheny Valley. It was mustered in on April 28th, 1861, and served throughout the war as Company H, Thirty-seventh Regiment. So efficient had the work of the committee been, that by the early days of September, Clarion County, then with a voting population of about four thousand, had over ten companies, numbering one thousand men, in the field.

In the summer of 1861, Mr. Lamberton was presented by the Democratic County Convention of Clarion County for the position of State Senator, by a large majority over all competitors combined, and at the District Convention, composed of the Counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Elk and Forest, he was nominated on the first ballot. His Republican opponent was Samuel M. Fox, a large landholder and a wealthy and popular man.

Although there was some division of sentiment regarding the war, Mr. Lamberton made no concealment of his views during the canvas, and, in reply to a letter from prominent citizens, he said, under date of September 13th:

“It is well known to you, gentlemen, that until the commencement of hostilities between the General Government and those now in armed rebellion, I was persistently for a peaceful arrangement upon honorable terms between the two sections of the country; but, when hostile cannon thundered around Fort Sumter and caused the flag of our country, the symbol of its power and authority, to be lowered in defeat, and from an official source came the threat, that a hostile flag should float over the Capitol at Washington, I could not, and did not, hesitate how to *choose*; I was unmistakably on the side of the Constitutional Government of the country. The issue was plain; the Government had either to overthrow them and execute the laws, or they would overthrow it and subvert the laws. Besides, gentlemen, in deciding that issue we are to solve the grand problem of man’s capacity for self government for all future time. Acting under the impulse of duty, I gave public utterance to these sentiments in different parts of the County, and our Democratic brethren, without stopping to enquire what party administered our Government, gallantly vied with men of all parties as to who should do most for its preservation.”

At the election in October, Mr. Lamberton was elected, and he served for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. Although

the youngest member of the Senate, which then had in its membership Senators like William A. Wallace, later United States Senator, Hiestor Clymer and Alexander K. McClure, Mr. Lamberton at once took an active and leading part in the debates and legislation, at all times sustaining the Government in every proper measure for the support of the Federal arms, and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution.

The term of Mr. Lamberton's service in the Senate comprehended the greater part of the war period, which was marked by the most important and exciting events.

The urgent necessities of a vigorous prosecution of the war were made to mask the rashest of appeals to demagoguery and fanaticism, and to excuse the most violent assaults upon the Constitution and popular rights. Democrats who placed themselves in antagonism to these wrongs laid themselves constantly open to be falsely adjudged, guilty of sympathy with armed rebellion. The people were, to a large extent blinded, excusably perhaps, by the excitement and dangers of the great national exigency. As has been well said, it required true bravery in those days to sustain men in public life in their devotion to the Constitution and Democratic teachings.

When the firing on the flag at Fort Sumter rendered impossible a peaceful adjustment by compromise and conciliation, of the very grave pending issues, which adjustment Mr. Lamberton favored, he then was for war—not to subjugate, but to unite—and his course in the Senate conformed to the belief that “the Union and the Constitution were one and inseparable,” and that to save the first in a condition worth saving, the other must be religiously preserved. He accordingly supported every measure looking to a proper prosecution of the war, and the doing by Pennsylvania of its full share of the great work, as also of all measures intended to secure to the soldiers proper compensation, the full mead of praise and all their rights as citizens.

Mr. Lamberton showed that while earnestly in favor of suppressing the rebellion, he was equally earnest for the maintenance of the reserved rights of the States and the inalienable rights of the people: *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, liberty of the press, freedom of speech, sanctity of personal liberty and security of private property.

The currency at the time being greatly depreciated, he voted and spoke earnestly for resolutions requesting Congress to pay the soldiers in coin or its equivalent. He voted to pay pensions to the widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, and favored the bringing home of the sick and wounded of the Pennsylvania quota for treatment in hospitals within the State.

He offered a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to bring in a bill authorizing the Governor to have struck and present to General George G. Meade a suitable medal of gold, and such other suitable testimonials as should be agreed upon for presentation to each other officer, non-commissioned officer and private, who had "wrought for this Commonwealth deliverance from rebel invasion on the sanguinary and victorious field of Gettysburg." An amendment having been moved to instruct the Committee to inquire into the expedience of such an action, Mr. Lamberton twice spoke against the amendment, calling attention to the fact of his having himself earlier in the session introduced a bill to the same effect, which had been put to sleep in the Committee on Federal Relations, and pleaded eloquently that this doing of justice to brave men be not made a party question. The amendment was adopted, and, as the Committee never reported, the project fell. Subsequently, General Meade, having said that he had a quarrel with the Democracy of Pennsylvania because he had been told that they refused to recognize the services of Pennsylvania's soldiers in resisting Lee's invasion of the State, had his mind disabused of that erroneous understanding, by being shown this resolution of Mr. Lamberton's and the proceeding had thereon.

Mr. Lamberton's votes on financial and economic questions were governed by an undeviating loyalty to the best interest of the State, and the soundest of general principles. He always voted to keep full faith with the public creditors, and to maintain and preserve the fair fame of the State, by paying the interest on the public debt in specie or its equivalent, as provided by the laws under which the loans were negotiated.

At the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, in 1864, when General George B. McClellan was nominated for president, Mr. Lamberton represented his Congressional District.

At the expiration of his term in the Senate, he determined to retire from public life and devote himself to his profession and business. After spending the winter of 1865 in Philadelphia, engaged in some real estate enterprises, and after the close of the war, in the fall of 1865, he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, as being a wider and more lucrative field than Clarion, and was admitted to the Bar of Luzerne County, on November 25th, 1865, and opened a law office.

In the summer of 1867, he made a tour abroad in company with Chief Justice George W. Woodward and some other friends. In the winter of 1867-8, he became one of the originators of the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, was one of the incorporators, and for fifteen years was an active director, except for a short interval, when he was a director of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank.

In 1868, at the earnest request of the Democratic State Committee, he reluctantly took charge of the canvas of Luzerne County, with most telling results. In 1872, he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Reading, where he succeeded, by a vigorous five minutes speech in having his friend Chief Justice Woodward nominated as the last of the fourteen delegates-at-large to the

Constitutional Convention, his brother, the Honorable Robert A. Lamberton, having been previously selected as one of the fourteen. The same year, he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore. During the Tilden-Hayes campaign, in 1876, he took the stump in Pennsylvania, and his speech on October 14th, at Carlisle, urging peace and reconciliation as the true road to prosperity, was given wide publicity.

In 1877, without solicitation on his part, the Democratic County Convention of Luzerne County presented his name for justice of the Supreme Court, a nomination which was favorably received by the Democratic press throughout the State. Mr. Lamberton, however, was not a candidate for that or any other office, and withdrew his name from the consideration of the Convention, favoring the selection of his friend, Judge Trunkey, who received the nomination.

In May, 1878, he, in company with Mrs. Lamberton, sailed for Europe, traveled through Great Britain, central and western Europe, spent the winter in Rome, and in the south of France, and returned in the spring of 1879. He did not resume his practice, and his last two cases in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania he argued in 1880: one, *Honor vs. Albrighton*, an important case involving for the first time the construction of the new mine ventilation law, which he won, the lower Court being affirmed (see 12 Norris, 475); the other, *Church's Appeal*, litigation which involved a large and valuable property, and in which Mr. Lamberton had been of counsel for thirteen years.

In the Hancock-Garfield campaign, in 1880, Mr. Lamberton took an active part in Pennsylvania, speaking very effectively.

In 1881, in company with Mrs. Lamberton, he sailed for Europe, visiting Ireland, Scotland, Germany and the valley of the Engadine, returning in November; in 1882, he traveled in this country, and in the summer of 1883,

went abroad again with Mrs. Lamberton, and traveled through England, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia.

In 1882, he began to make New York his home, staying at the New York Hotel, and in 1886 he purchased a commodious residence in Twenty-second Street, where he spent the latter portion of his life.

He opened a law office in New York in 1885, first in the Mortimer Building, on Wall Street, and then in the Post Building, at 16 and 18 Exchange Place. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, on October 7th, 1885; in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, at Richmond, in 1889; and, on motion of Solicitor General Jenks, in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, on January 28th, 1889.

He devoted himself through a considerable number of years, to the case of *The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company et al. vs. The Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company et. al.*, he representing the first mortgage bondholders; and after the case had been carried through the Circuit Court in and for the City of Roanoke, the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, Virginia, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, and, finally, the Supreme Court of the United States, he was successful in establishing the validity of the bonds.

In 1897, he retired from practice.

He was greatly interested in the history of his family, and gathered a large amount of information as to it, in Scotland, Ireland and America.

Early on the morning of Sunday, November 25th, 1906, he entered into life eternal, death being caused by arteriosclerosis, a degenerate change in the blood vessels, chiefly the arteries, inducing kidney and heart troubles; and during a long, trying and, at times, distressing illness, he exhibited, as his physician said, "the Christian virtues of patience and consideration for others to the fullest degree."

Funeral services were held on the following Tuesday, the interment being made the same day at Kingston, New York, by the side of his beloved wife.

He had a bright mind and admirable judgment and a keen sense of humor, and was a delightful conversationalist.

I quote the words of one who saw a good deal of him in his later years: "I have rarely known a more attractive man; and, equally marked, he presented fair and considerate judgment of his fellow men, and by example and precept, a high ideal of professional obligation."

He married at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, on September 28th, 1863, Miss Anna DeWitt, daughter of Colonel Jacob Hasbrouck and Sarah (Sleight) DeWitt, of that place. Mrs. Lamberton died February 17th, 1901, interment being made in the Wiltwyck Rural Cemetery, at Kingston. They had no children.

Under the will of his wife, Mr. Lamberton was the sole devisee and legatee of her estate; and, she having expressed during her lifetime the wish that, when he was done with it, the remainder of her estate should be given to charitable uses, accordingly by his will, he left five thousand dollars to the City of Kingston Hospital, at Kingston, New York; five thousand dollars in trust for "The Ladies Helping Hand Association of New York;" two thousand dollars to the "Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New York and Vicinity;" one thousand dollars in trust to the "Charity Organization of the City of New York;" one thousand dollars in trust to "St. John's Guild" of the City of New York, and one thousand dollars in trust for the "Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor of the City of New York," the annual income from the last two legacies being directed to be appropriated to the "Fresh Air Fund," for the benefit of indigent mothers and children during the summer months. All these bequests were to be in memory of Mrs. Lamberton and to bear her name.

Mr. Lamberton was for many years a member of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and by his will left to that Society the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars in trust, "the income to be used and appropriated for the research and history of the Scotch-Irish emigration to Pennsylvania, their settlement in the State and their influence in peace and war on its history and that of the other States, giving especial attention to the settlement and history of the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, and for the publication of the same."

He was a member of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, a fellow of the American Geographical Society, a member of the New York Society of Sons of the Revolution, of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, of the American Bar Association, of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and of the Manhattan Club of New York.

He was a member of the Fraternity of Freemasons, having been initiated April 6th, 1854, in Clarion Lodge, No. 277, at Clarion, Pennsylvania, and he served as its Worshipful Master in 1860, and as District Deputy Grand Master of the District composed of the Counties of Armstrong, Jefferson, Clarion, Butler, Clearfield and Indiana, for the years 1861 and 1862.

To the Congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Carlisle, being the Church of which for over sixty years (to be exact, from April 20th, 1817, until her death, December 28th, 1880), his mother was a member and communicant, Mr. Lamberton left the sum of five thousand dollars, the income to be, "given and distributed to the worthy and deserving poor connected with the Congregation and Church, giving especial preference to old families who are needy but not importunate, which fund shall be known as the Mary Harkness Lamberton Memorial Fund."

He also directed that his executors should cause to be placed in the same Church "a memorial tablet in commemoration of my dear Mother," at a cost not exceeding one thousand dollars, provided the same was not placed during his life time.

In accord with this bequest, a baptismal font of white Carrara marble, having upon it a bronze tablet, has been placed in the Church, the tablet containing the following inscription "*To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of Mary Harkness Lamberton for Many Years a Member and Communicant of this Church This Memorial is Erected in Accordance with the Will of Her Son Charles Lytle Lamberton of New York A. D. 1909*" On the front panel of the bowl of the font are carved in relief the Lamberton family arms, which are "Argent (white), three escallop shells sable (black): crest, stag's head at gaze, St. Andrew's cross between the attires; motto, '*Volunté De Dieu*' ('God's Will')." In heraldry, the figure of an escallop borne in a field is used to denote that the bearer or his ancestors had made long voyages or pilgrimages, or that his ancestors had been engaged in the Crusades.

In two of Mr. Lamberton's bequests, Carlisle is especially interested. By the first, he gave to the Board of Directors of the Public Schools twenty-five hundred dollars, "in trust to be safely invested, and the income thereof to be annually appropriated and paid in prizes, to be called the 'Lamberton prizes,' in equal proportion, to the two pupils of the said public schools, male and female respectively, who will, after diligent research, prepare in writing and read publicly, under such regulations as may be prescribed, the two best essays upon the early local history of the Cumberland Valley and its people, which essays the Board of Directors shall cause to be published."

The provisions as to the second bequest are as follows:

"Item. The remaining equal one half of my estate, I give, devise and bequeath to the Corporate Authorities of

the Borough of Carlisle in Pennsylvania aforesaid by whatever legal corporate name or title they may be known, in trust for the uses and purposes hereinafter named.

“And I further direct that the custody, control, investment and disbursement of said moneys so given shall be vested in three trustees, they and their successors in office, to be appointed by and be under the supervision and control of the Court of Common Pleas in and for Cumberland County aforesaid: And the said trustees shall associate and consult with them, in the investment, management and disbursement of the said fund the trustees named and appointed under this will.

“Item. The said fund shall be known and designated as the ‘Charles Lamberton Educational Fund,’ and I direct that the said trustees, so appointed, and their successors shall safely invest the moneys arising from the said moiety of the residue of my estate, with the approval of the trustees under this will, and add the annual interest or income thereon to the principal sum for and during the period of ten years, from and after the date of their appointment and entry upon the duties pertaining thereto.

“Item. If at or before the expiration of the period of ten years as aforesaid, the Board of School Directors or other Corporate Authorities of the Borough of Carlisle, aforesaid, shall found, establish and maintain a public school for the education of pupils of the public schools of said Borough, male and female, in the industrial, mechanic, technical and scientific arts, the annual income from the said fund, so accumulated shall thereafter be paid out, by the trustees, as aforesaid, in the aid, support, maintenance and extension of such school.

“Item. If no such school shall be established and maintained as aforesaid, then the income of said fund after the expiration of the ten years aforesaid, shall be appropriated and paid to aid capable and meritorious young

persons, male and female, in acquiring knowledge, instruction and skill, in the industrial, mechanical, technical and scientific arts, under such conditions, regulations and examinations as the said trustees shall prescribe.

“My object is to supplement the system of public school instruction and education, and to assist deserving young people to earn an honest livelihood.”

On October 21st, 1907, on petition of the executors and trustees under the will, Admiral Benjamin P. Lamberton, U.S.N., retired, of Washington, District of Columbia, and James M. Lamberton, Esquire, of Harrisburg, the Court, the Honorable Wilbur F. Sadler, President Judge, appointed J. Webster Henderson, Esquire, and Messrs. Adam Keller and Alonzo F. Bedford to be trustees of the Charles Lamberton Educational Fund, the matter of security to be given being left for future determination.

The Borough Council, as being the direct legatee and donee of the fund, and it being claimed that it had no opportunity to present for the consideration of the Court the names of persons to be appointed trustees, on December 29th, 1908, presented to the Court the petition of the Borough to vacate its former order appointing trustees, permit the petitioner to present other names, and enter a decree requiring proper security in the sum of \$250,000.00 to be given, and requiring a semi-annual report to be made. On January 2nd, 1909, the trustees appointed by the Court presented their resignation, stating as reasons therefore that the validity of their appointment had been questioned, and that the Borough claimed the right to nominate and suggest other trustees than those named for the fund. This resignation was accepted, and, as the trustees had never received any of the property of the trust, they were discharged from their trust without filing an account.

On January 5th, 1909, the Court appointed the present trustees, the Reverend George Norcross, D. D., Mr. Wal-

ter Stuart, and the Farmers Trust Company, all of Carlisle, and ordered bond to be given by the trustees in the sum of \$250,000.00, "for the faithful discharge of the duties of the trust, and without any charge upon the trust fund or the income thereof for the furnishing of said bond," the Court in its opinion saying:

"In common with all the inhabitants of the Borough, we are grateful for this large benefaction, unequalled in the history of this municipality, and appreciate that incalculable benefits will thereby be conferred upon the youth of the town for all time, if it is properly husbanded and wisely administered. It must be conserved and religiously guarded and hedged from spoilation, waste or undue exactions. Not a dollar of the principal or income should be disbursed needlessly for any other purpose than strictly the promotion of the object which the philanthropic and generous doner had in contemplation.

"We have concluded therefore, in the appointment of trustees, to make a selection which shall obviate the necessity of a considerable outlay for the bond required and the consequent annual impairment of the net income of the trust fund on that account. We also hope and confidently expect that moderate fees will only be charged for the service of those administering the trust."

On January 25th, 1909, the bond of the trustees for the above amount was approved by the Court and filed.

What accounts, semi-annual or otherwise, have been filed, I am not informed.

On February 23rd, 1909, the executors turned over in cash and approved securities \$139,000.00, to which will ultimately be added nearly \$30,000.00, making the corpus of the fund about \$170,000.00. I am informed that the amount now in the hands of the trustees, with accrued interest, is almost \$156,000.00.

Surely Carlisle and her sons and daughters now and

yet to come will have just cause to cherish the memory and
bless the benefactions of Charles Lytle Lamberton.

And so I close this tribute to (to quote the words of
Lord Tennyson, from his "In Memoriam")

“That friend of mine that lives in God,
That God which ever lives and loves,
One God, one law, one element,
And one far off divine event,
To which the whole creation moves.”



